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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Liberation Committee Session Opens in Cairo 12 Feb
*NC1202134290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT
12 Feb 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA)—The 53d session of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa opened in Cairo today.

The two-day session is being attended by foreign ministers of African countries and representatives of African liberation movements. The participants will discuss recent developments in Africa, especially the South African people's struggle against apartheid and the political reforms announced by South African President Frederik de Klerk, as well as the provision of political and military aid to the African liberation movements.

New Bureau Members Elected

*NC1202203690 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] The Coordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali, elected bureau members for the new session at the outset of the session in Cairo today. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa was elected first deputy to the committee chairman, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall was elected second deputy. Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison and International Cooperation, was elected secretary of the committee.

Article Views Shiite Influence on Continent

*AB0802162690 Paris AFRICA INTERNATIONAL in French
No 224, Feb 90 pp 15, 16*

[Article by Roland Jacquard: "Intelligence Agents or Model Traders"]

[Text] Lebanese generally have very bad image in the eyes of the African masses who see them as responsible for the shortages and high prices of essential commodities. This bad image is due to the fact that the Lebanese have established themselves mainly in petty trading. In a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entitled: "The role of the Lebanese Shiite community in Africa" the issue of Lebanese trade was tackled thusly: "Socially, Lebanese Shiites are no different from Lebanese of other religious denominations. They get active collusion from local administrations and ruling circles, which enables them to develop their economic influence. The Lebanese community, apparently, is only marginally interested in local politics. At best, they seek to exercise influence on decisions likely to bend investment or customs policies in their favor...."

The most striking example of this situation prevails in Sierra Leone, where the state machinery is entirely at the mercy of Lebanese networks of influence, and notably

that of the Shiite Amal Movement. In this regard, it is worth noting that the leader of this militia in southern Lebanon, Nabih Birri, was born in Sierra Leone. Despite the replacement in 1985 of Siaka Stevens (who was totally in the hands of a Syrian called Jamil, the real master of the country) by Joseph Saidu Momoh, the country was, until recently, considered "influenced." During the Gulf War, Iran's activities were closely monitored by various Western intelligence services as well as Israel's Mosad. In a confidential report, one Western intelligence service pointed out that Sierra Leone had become the hub of Iran's clandestine activities in West Africa.

With the largest Lebanese community (70,000 Shiites), Ivory Coast has become a problematic country. According to one French inquiry, "the Lebanese community, mostly Shiite, remains very isolated among a population which does not like it because of the illegal activities in which most Lebanese indulge (foreign exchange, drugs, weapons, prostitution).

The Lebanese community, which was originally comprised of either Christians or Sunni Muslims, felt uncomfortable to realize that it had been outnumbered in the 1970s by the successive waves of Lebanese Shiites, driven from their country by the war, and for whom, even in Lebanon, nobody had any sympathy.

The latest arrivals have quickly set up a real underworld in Abidjan, the first victims of which are the old and already established Lebanese, most of them very rich. "We have gone beyond the acceptable point, it is very dangerous," the Maronite Lebanese in Abidjan say. Before 1970, the Lebanese community was estimated at 12,000 persons. Now, this massive influx is even more destabilizing because it is unchecked. An Ivorian visa costs \$200 in Beirut.

More vulnerable than the Franco-Lebanese who enjoy the protection of their embassy and are able to obtain a hearing from the highest level of government are the holders of Lebanese passports, who are easy prey to all kinds of racketeering. The arrival of a Middle East Airlines flight at the Abidjan-Port Bouet Airport offers an edifying scene. A multitude of policemen, customs officials, and various civil servants squeeze into tightly packed lines. Even those on leave manage to be present. In spite of the most varied official pretexts advanced, the idea is to grab tips from travelers arriving from Beirut. For the local police, an illegal Lebanese immigrant brings much more than his legal counterpart.

It is estimated that 80 percent of privately owned buildings in Abidjan today belong to Lebanese, who are believed to control 175 commercial and industrial firms, 70 percent of domestic wholesale trade and, probably, half of the retail business. A number of Lebanese traders were involved in the series of malpractices that characterized the 1988-89 cocoa season. They are accused of having bought cocoa at a price far below the official price fixed by the government. In some cases, they paid

farmers in promissory notes or bills of exchange which were not honored. The big companies which sign contracts (Sucre et Denrees and Phibro) are not involved in transporting the harvest from the rural areas. The middleman is most often Lebanese, who also lends money or supplies goods on credit. He becomes the logical scapegoat when the economic and social crisis deepens.

This precarious feeling was heightened by the pro-Iranian terrorist group affair which came to light in the summer of 1988. In connection with a simple case of nonpayment of an electricity bill, the police discovered in a house of Abidjan a metal barrel containing 73 kg of penthrite, an RPG-rocket launcher, 200 detonators, about 30 grenades, and a quantity of hand weapons. The tenant, Abdel Taki, was arrested. Found on him was an intriguing address booklet. But according to specialists, the investigations were not conducted thoroughly nor speedily enough to enable the tracing of the links of a network which, from all indications, was intended to replace those dismantled in France in the wake of the Paris terrorist attacks.

The police believe that there may be other dormant groups, but that the Ivory Coast rather serves as a mere sanctuary or a staging ground for possible attacks elsewhere. The Shiite community in Ivory Coast would not tolerate anything that could call its position in the country into question an expert observed.

The number of activists linked with Hizballah and resident in Ivory Coast has been put at a maximum of 50,100. Terrorist Ali Gharib (known as Mustapha Maze), who was killed in London on 3 August by his own bomb, was part of this nebulous system. In the Ivory Coast, which is a country of immigrants, family or business solidarity can, directly or indirectly, facilitate the infiltration of undesirable elements. There is also talks of dealing in drugs, but no evidence has so far been produced. And then, there is the fear aspect, fear for oneself or for one's family left behind in South Lebanon at the mercy of reprisals. It is this state of affairs which explains the code of silence that reigns, in the Shiite Council of Beirut under the leadership of Shaykh Chamas al-Dine (closely connected with the Hizballah), is reported to have at one time been directly controlled by Tehran. The Ivorian security services have cautioned him, but this has not prevented the Islamic Center of Marcory, a suburb of Abidjan, from continuing to be a place of agitation and Islamic propaganda.

The oldest Lebanese community is settled in Senegal. The first immigrants came from Tyre, Sidon, or Nabatieh (South Lebanon) in the early 1920's to try their luck in Africa. Their descendants want to be seen as full-fledged Senegalese. Many of their children have never set foot in Lebanon. They speak Wolof (the main Senegalese indigenous language) better than Arabic. French by culture—and often by nationality—these Shiites of Senegal are worried. The violence that was unleashed on Moor traders last spring resounded like an alarm signal. The Lebanese were spared—not more than

half a dozen stores were looted. And even there, the victims were Lebanese traders who had Moors as partners. However, the Lebanese traders felt more than ever before the precariousness of their situation.

Forty-eight Senegalese firms, with about 5,000 employees on their payroll, by Lebanese. This community boasts 70 doctors, about 12 lawyers, and 25 pharmacists in its ranks. Its success arouses mixed feelings. "Whatever there is trade there is a Lebanese," a Paris-based Senegalese economist explained to us. The once exclusively trading Lebanese of Senegal have made investments and set up small- and medium-scale enterprises. They were all the more encouraged in this direction by the fact that the government encouraged, through substantial financial assistance, the growth of a class of Senegalese traders, the Mourides (Muslim sect towing the Sunni line) who have become dreadful competitors. Very active, these Lebanese are found everywhere. They run professional associations and sports clubs. They are politically alive. In the last elections to the Higher Council of French Citizens Abroad, a (female French) Lebanese featured on the rightwing list while another appeared on that of the leftwing. A Senegalese we spoke to described this as "sharing roles."

It seems that the Lebanese in Senegal have carefully stayed away from the deadly conflicts that have ravaged the Lebanon. Shiites (80 percent), Christians (15 percent) and Sunnis (five percent) live together without any problem, for they all make it a point of honor to be considered first as Lebanese. The Shiites in Senegal are often well-to-do and sometimes wealthy people who have, for the most part, completely adopted French ways. This Shiite community viewed, the spread of Khomeyni's influence over their fellow Muslims in Lebanon with much irritation.

Moreover, the Senegalese authorities (on Collin's advice) are opposed to any further immigration, unlike their Ivorian counterparts. In fact there has hardly been any contagion from the spread of the Khomeyni influence here.

Abdul Moneim Zein, the spiritual leader of the Shiite community in Senegal, is apparently trying to be moderate. He maintains that he is striving to shield his followers from "any deviation." Cheikh Zein is a renowned personality who was unknown to the world outside Senegal until his intervention in the release of the hostages in May 1988. According to an observer who followed this affair, Zein was reportedly only one of the channels used. "I intervened at President Diouf's request and for strictly humanitarian reason," insisted Cheikh Zein, who was visited by Charles Pasqua in May 1988. "I did not know the kidnappers and it was only after my first mission to Beirut that I was able to establish contact," he assured, an explanation which is undoubtedly quite far from reality.

Apparently Cheikh Zein has for a long time collaborated with the Iranian revolution, and the great Shiite families

that finance his Islamic center were quick to make him understand that he was taking the wrong path. But today the fact remains that Cheikh Zein is in a bad mood because some of the promises made have apparently not been fulfilled, and he is said to have received threats from Beirut. As to what the promises are, Cheikh is cryptic. "It is a secret box which has served and might well again serve its purpose. The future must not be compromised," he said. The interpretation is that there are still some hostages in Lebanon and it would be deplorable for the French Government to retard their release by failing to honor its pledges.

His latest comments to the media have appeared in the 4 November 1989 edition of the British weekly *THE ECONOMIST*. [sentence as published] The comportment of the religious leader, who possesses a Senegalese diplomatic passport, is not to everybody's taste. "Zein's move gave credence to the idea that Shiites in Africa have links with kidnappers," Shiite traders in Dakar have replied. Apart from Cheikh, very few of the members of this Shiite community in Senegal seem to have had contacts with Hizballah, for specialised services can hardly cite three or four names in this connection.

The new target country for Hizballah activists seems to be Guinea. It is not by mere chance if the affair of illegally sold French passports broke out in Conakry. The DST does not, anyway, establish any link between this affair of corrupt officials with UTA's DC-10 plot. A very important point must be emphasized here. Since Hashemi-Rafsanjani came to power in Teheran, it is only the Hashemi faction which still gives support to Lebanese in Africa. The Iranian government is now playing its own cards, independently of the Shiite network. After becoming solidly established in (French-speaking) West

Africa, and particularly in Dakar (Senegal) thanks to two former Iranian heads of mission in Paris (Zamani and Haddadi), the Islamic Republic, which hesitated for a long time between Tanzania and the Comoros, finally settled on Kenya as the key base for Iranian interests in (English-speaking) east Africa thanks to the untiring work carried out over the past 3 years by the ambassador, Mohammad Sharif Mahdavi.

From a strategic point of view, east Africa is much more important for Tehran than west and central African countries, where there is a majority of Lebanese Shiites. For his part, President arap Moi, who is not insensitive to Iran's advances, officialized exchanges (clandestine, so far). In 1989, there were a large number of visits by the ministers concerned (foreign affairs, fuel and energy, external trade, and economy) both to Tehran and Nairobi, and Mombassa became a privileged port of call for Iranian oil tankers in the Indian Ocean. Nairobi has also become a regular (and secret) meeting place among Iranians, Israelis, and South Africans. Ambassador Mahdavi discreetly receives businessmen and intermediaries from Jerusalem and Pretoria for arms supplies and spare parts for old types of F-4 and F-5 fighter planes, the only ones that the Iranian Air Forces still have in flying condition. Stocks from Turkey, Greece, Pakistan, and southeast Asian countries seem to have been exhausted, and Israel and South Africa, which have manufacturing licences, have promised to supply Iran for crude oil and natural gas.

Finally, Iran would like to command respect from francophone heads of state since its military industry takes part in the arms trade in Africa. Nevertheless, the large majority of Lebanese living in Africa have also found there, after years of hard labor, their second native land.

Burundi**Aid Secured From U.S., World Bank, IMF***EA1302163090 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 1100 GMT 8 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The United States decided to provide Burundi with financial assistance worth between \$10 and (\$16) million dollars. Besides the \$3 million allocated to development projects, Washington promised the Burundian Government \$10 million to support the structural adjustment program and 3 million to assist the balance of payments.

That is not all. World Bank officials promised to secure the release of \$3 million in the framework of the second stage of structural adjustment under way in our country. besides the undertaking of new projects related to environment, energy, and the Muzinda-Bubanza Road, the World Bank decided to finance a transport project, which will cost over \$40 million.

Again in Washington, the IMF director general made a very important statement: The monetary institution will continue its financial support to Burundi whenever it is sought. it is a solemn and sincere commitment.

The financial support by the United States, the World Bank, and the IMF will undoubtedly alleviate an unprecedented economic crisis aggravated by external debts, climatic hazards, the burden of the structural adjustment program, and above all, the fall of world market coffee prices, which caused a 50 percent deficit in our export earnings.

The economy again: After President Buyoya's visit to Italy, Burundi will have priority in Italian aid. The proceedings of the Italy-Burundi joint commission will take place very soon. Finally, at the Vatican, Major Buyoya personally invited Pope John Paul II to visit our country in September 1990. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic**Diplomatic Relations Resumed With Sudan 12 Feb***EA1202210590 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT
12 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Bangui, 12 February (SUNA)—Following a fruitful and intensive round of talks touching on bilateral

and international issues in an atmosphere of [word indistinct] and a spirit of brotherhood during the visit undertaken by Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, National Salvations Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] chairman, to the Central African Republic, Sudan and the Central African Republic reached an agreement to resume diplomatic relations and open their joint borders and airspace. They also agreed to convene a meeting of the joint ministerial committee at the earliest possible time.

This was said in a joint communique issued by the two sides to mark the occasion today, Monday, 12 February 1990, in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. The communique welcomed the release of the African militant Nelson Mandela, and the restoration of legitimacy to the opposition political parties, all of which represents an important step towards the creation of a non-racial democratic society in South Africa. [passage omitted]

The two sides stressed their commitment to work for the maintenance and strengthening of the historical ties and relations of cooperation between them. They stressed the need to make efforts to find solutions to all the economic challenges facing their two peoples.

Lt. Gen. 'Umar arrived in Bangui this morning. His Excellency and President Kolingba chaired talks between the two sides. The joint communique announced the resumption of relations between the two countries.

Gabon**Public School Teachers Begin Strike 12 Feb***AB1302130190 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Text] In Gabon, public school teachers began a strike today in the wake of demands for pay increases by teachers of second cycle institutions. This action follows the strike by students of the University of Libreville. Gabonese National Education Minister Guy Nzouba-Ndama today invited the striking teachers for consultations.

Ethiopia

Government Reports 'Heavy Fighting' in Eritrea

EA1302183090 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Our revolutionary army and people's militia, which are in the forefront fighting for the security and existence of our motherland, are still waging a bitter struggle against the secessionist group, which recently began an offensive from different directions in autonomous Eritrea.

Heavy fighting is taking place currently on the Asmera-Mitsiwa Road and in Mitsiwa in particular. Darios Modi will read you the details.

[Darios] The secessionist group, after failing to realize its long-standing objective of separating Eritrea, which it has been working towards for many years, and which was prevented by the martyrdom of our revolutionary army, which has the backing of the entire people, who have stood for their unity, and after failing to realize its objective of carrying out an offensive in the winterland through the weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF], has started a new offensive. They planned to ruin the lives of innocent people in many ways, and to subject them to suffering and famine. The secessionists are manifesting their arrogance by rejecting the peace forum which came about through the call made by the Ethiopian people through their commitment for peace. Their indifference to peace and history is shown by the war they have begun recently. As if their acts of separating Eritrea will be viewed lightly by the Ethiopian people, and as if the matter is already over and done with, the secessionists have gone as far as calling their staunch supporters abroad to get ready to return home, as the time has come to realize their dreams of secession.

Although our revolutionary and people's army is fighting on the war front and shouldering popular responsibility, it is the responsibility of all society to safeguard the unity of the country against the enemy with full force. Inasmuch as the present time reminds us to get ready to make any sacrifice for the safety and security of the country, as has been done before, every Ethiopian, in this respect, should be ever ready to give the necessary support in any direction by standing alongside the army on the war front.

The appeal to every individual today is to get ready in the struggle to safeguard the unity of the country and give a practical response in defence against atrocious war started against us by our enemies, and to make the contribution expected of us on the various fronts. It reminds the present generation that they should exercise the historical responsibility handed over to us by our forefathers through sacrifices paid in their blood, and should preserve a united Ethiopia, whose territorial integrity is respected and defended from the joint and

coordinated attacks of the weyane and secessionist groups, by standing alongside the fighting revolutionary and popular army.

EPLF: 600 Government Soldiers Killed 11 Feb

EA1302190390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] In an offensive carried out the day before yesterday, [11 February], in (Rora Mensae), on the Keren front, the heroic people's army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLF] put more than 1,500 enemy soldiers out of action. Among those put out of action, 600 enemy soldiers were killed, 900 others wounded, and 27 soldiers were captured. The EPLF also captured 127 medium and light guns and one radio communications set. The heroic people's army of the EPLF carried out the (Rora Mensae) attack soon after the great and victorious control of Mitsiwa.

EPRDF Claims 1,813 Government Dead in Welo

EA1302230290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1545 GMT
13 Feb 90

[Text] An offensive carried out by the heroic forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], against the third and eighth Divisions of the enemy, has put 5,344 enemy soldiers out of action and dealt a severe blow to the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. The racist regime of the WPE had been making repeated attacks by opening up new fronts in Wichale and Mersa [Welo Region] by deploying its third and eighth divisions in a bid to break our fortifications and destabilize our liberated areas. In the repeated enemy attacks, our heroic army, by dealing a severe blow to the huge enemy army, inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy and put 9,042 enemy soldiers out of action in total.

After creating a favorable basis for an offensive by weakening the enemy, the heroic army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] opened up a broad offensive against the third and eighth Divisions of the enemy on 9 and 10 February. In the attack, 1,813 enemy soldiers were killed; 2,520 others were wounded; and 1,011 soldiers were captured. This brings the total of enemy soldiers put out of action to 5,344. In the battle, one tank, one 122mm field gun, three mortars, 2017 light guns, 65 medium guns, three vehicles, and six radio communication sets and (a large amount) of ammunition were appropriated by the EPRDF.

The total loss to the enemy since it opened the Wichale and Mersa fronts has reached 9,042. Among those put out of action, 3,281 enemy soldiers were killed, 4,565 soldiers were wounded; and 1,186 others were captured. The severe blow dealt by the heroic EPRDF combatants to the most reliable third and eighth Divisions of the enemy is a sign of the determination of the EPRDF combatants not to let their liberated areas be trampled

upon by the enemy, and they are putting up still resistance to the enemy. This act has once and for all proven that the WPE regime's talk of the EPRDF army disintegrating is lies and propaganda.

Uganda

BBC Reports Rebel Upsurge Near Mbale

AB1002135090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] The Ugandan National Resistance Army [NRA] is still trying to deal with an upsurge of rebel activity in the east of the country around Mbale, where guerrillas of the Uganda People's Army have been stepping up their activities again. And inevitably, the rebel attacks and the NRA's response have led to a flood of refugees from Kampala, Ejelala Julu telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Last weekend, rebels of the Uganda people's Army attacked an NRA unit in the eastern district of Kumi. They burned down an NRA camp at Kachumbala and killed 11 people, including six soldiers. Since then, the NRA has stepped up anti-rebel

operations in the area and hundreds of villagers have fled from their homes in Kanymu, Mukongoro, and Kidongole. Some of these fleeing villagers are now crammed into the regional town of Ngole, and they said that when they left their homes on Tuesday [6 February] this week, sporadic fighting was still going on between the NRA and the rebels, who are roaming the area in small groups.

According to one local headman who fled from Kamachya, attempts by government troops to flush out the rebels are being frustrated by the difficulty in separating rebels from civilians. The rebels are wearing civilian clothes. He said that it was difficult to know how many victims there had been, but he said casualties are likely to be high.

On Tuesday, villagers in the nearby areas said that they saw clouds of smoke in Kamachya, (Ojalae), and (Kanyamotamo) villages as the NRA set fire to grass-thatched homes where they believed suspected rebels live. The refugees who fled to Mbale said that they had been harassed by both rebels and government troops, who are both accusing them of collaborating with the other side. [end recording]

De Klerk Asks ANC To Become Political Party

MB1402085090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] F.W. de Klerk has said on U.S. television that the ANC [African National Congress] must now become a political party. In an interview last night De Klerk said the justification for the armed struggle no longer exists.

He continued to say that the government wanted to move on to a dispensation that would do away with white domination, but he re-emphasized his belief that minority group rights would have to be protected.

ANC Lusaka Meeting To View De Klerk Initiatives

MB1402052890 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] A three-day meeting of the national executive committee of the African National Congress [ANC] begins in Lusaka today to formulate a strategy after the initiatives announced by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk. Thirty three of the 34 committee members are in Lusaka.

Our political staff in the Zambian capital reports that it is unlikely that the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, will attend the meeting. Mr Tambo is recovering from a stroke in Sweden. The secretary general, and acting president of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo, will chair the meeting.

The information officer of the ANC, Mr Tom Sebina, told our political staff that the meeting would realistically take into account the difficulties President de Klerk was likely to experience in introducing further reforms. Mr Sebina referred specifically to difficulties affecting security prisoners, the state of emergency, the behavior of the security forces, and rightwing resistance to reforms. He said there was considerable excitement in the ranks of the ANC about the latest developments in the country. Mr Sebina said the ANC looked forward to meaningful participation in South African politics.

Mr Sebina told our political news staff earlier that the return of the ANC members to South Africa would depend on the resolution of certain logistical problems. He said a number of decisions would have to be taken before members could return. Practical considerations, such as organizing for a return to the public stage after years of underground activity, would be among the factors on which decisions had to be taken.

'Future Role' of Mandela on Agenda

MB1402080090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The national executive committee of the African National Congress [ANC] begins a two-day meeting in Lusaka today. The main items on the agenda will be a response to State President F.W. de Klerk's recently announced reform program, and the future role in the

organization of Nelson Mandela. An ANC source says the situation is not what it was before 2 February. Another source says De Klerk is seen to be setting the pace, and the ANC must catch him or lose the race. Western diplomats say the meeting will be important in deciding what role the ANC should play alongside internal organizations like the United Democratic Front and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions].

Another important topic will be the future role of Nelson Mandela in the organization. Sources say the matter will be negotiated with Mandela, and no decision will be taken until the 71-year-old figure head visits Lusaka himself. According to ANC Veteran Walter Sisulu, that visit could take place within two weeks. Sisulu was speaking on British television. He told channel four De Klerk is moving faster than expected, and the first round of talks could be held soon.

Mandela Says ANC Prepared To 'Compromise'

MB1402143290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is prepared to compromise with the government. This is according to Nelson Mandela, speaking in his first interview since his release.

Mandela says the ANC could accept a compromise on the details of a postapartheid society if black rights are assured. Mandela did not give details of what compromises may be reached. He said his discussions with the government strengthened his optimism.

Mandela Urges UK's Thatcher To Retain Sanctions

LD1302102990 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in
English 0953 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By Martin White, PRESS ASSOCIATION]

[Excerpt] Freed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has urged Mrs Thatcher to retain sanctions during talks with a British MP, it emerged today.

Mr Mandela was anxious for Britain to "intensify" the struggle against South Africa and not to remove sanctions yet, said Labour MP Bernie Grant after returning from the country. Mr Grant said he had spoken personally to the newly-released African National Congress leader who had asked him to convey a message to the British people.

"I spoke to him very briefly and I explained who I was. He knew about the election of black MPs into parliament in Britain and he was pleased about that. He asked me to bring back a message that we would intensify the struggle against apartheid and that there should be no relaxation of sanctions against the apartheid regime.

"His message is that blacks and whites will leave together in the new, free, democratic, non-racist South Africa. He was addressing the fears of white people, ensuring that they be brought into discussions and debates." [passage omitted]

FRG Invites Mandela for Talks With Kohl

*MB1402110190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] Cape Town Feb 14 SAPA—The German federal government has invited Mr Nelson Mandela to Bonn for political talks with the chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, the Germany Embassy announced in Cape Town on Wednesday.

In the statement, the deputy spokesman of the Federal Government, Mr Norbert Schafer, was quoted as saying the invitation was "aimed at strengthening the black opposition in their readiness to negotiate and search for peaceful solutions".

"The federal chancellor deems it particularly urgent to grasp the opportunity given by Mr Mandela's release to enter into negotiations about a just and democratic constitution for South Africa," he said.

He added the federal government regarded the release of Nelson Mandela "as an essential step in the implementation of the reform programme that the South African Government announced on 2 February".

"We welcome the release of Mr Mandela, one of the most important leaders of the black opposition in South Africa.

"During his imprisonment of almost 27 years, he has become the symbol of resistance against the policy of racial discrimination and of hope for a free South Africa in which all races can live together in peace," he stated. [passage omitted]

Inkatha Decides To Suspend Peace Talks With UDF

*MB1402093890 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 14 Feb 90 p 2*

[Excerpts] Durban—About 3,000 Inkatha members decided at a rally in Mpumalanga yesterday they would suspend their peace talks with the UDF [United Democratic Front] because Inkatha was convinced the UDF was not honouring the agreement.

And a spokesman for Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok said more troops were to be sent into Natal and KwaZulu in a bid to contain the escalating violence, which has left at least 51 people dead since Sunday.

The Mpumalanga rally was held on a patch of waste land between the Inkatha-dominated squatter area of Woody Glen and Ward 10. Placards reading: "The UDF was the

first to murder", "Are these peace talks slowly poisoning us?" and "Enough is enough" had been erected in Unit 10 by Inkatha youth.

Inkatha Central Committee member Ngobisizwe Nkehli said in view of the recent upsurge in violence in the area in which at least 17 people have died, the rally had resolved to suspend the six-week-old peace talks.

He said Inkatha inhabits of Ward 10 had been trapped in the area by "UDF comrades" who had barred their only exit from Mpumalanga on a road which ran through UDF-dominated Unit 3.

He said on Monday a man going to work at Cato Ridge abattoir was hauled off a bus by "comrades" and burnt while 60 passengers were prevented from going to work.

Nkehli said 12 people involved in the incident were missing, but he believed they had gone into hiding.

He said the long series of recent UDF attacks signified that it was "all sides of the UDF here involved in the violence. Now we have resolved to suspend the peace talks and withdraw our delegates."

He criticised the fact that the original UDF delegation had been replaced at least twice since talks began. [passage omitted]

ANC Said To Negotiate End To Cricket Protests

*MB1402092590 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 14 Feb 90 p 1*

[By Alan Fine]

[Excerpt] The ANC [African National Congress] was the mysterious third party which pressured the National Sports Congress (NSC) and the SA [south African] Cricket Union (SACU) to make a deal on the rebel English tour.

The compromise reached at 5.45am yesterday will drastically reduce the remainder the tour to four one-day matches, with the NSC agreeing to call off demonstrations.

While NSC general secretary Krish Naidoo would not confirm or deny this, another source close to the NSC said the NSC and the SACU had received calls on Saturday from a senior ANC official pleading for the two groups to reach a compromise.

The official is believed to be Thabo Mbeki. This could not be confirmed.

Sources said the ANC tried to impress on both the NSC and the SACU that further trouble related to the cricket tour would be particularly counter-productive at this crucial stage of SA's political development.

An SACU source said the appeal had been civilised and friendly. The ANC spokesman had appealed for a compromise and had not threatened any dire consequences of failure to reach a settlement. [passage omitted]

THE WEEKLY MAIL Publishes Mandela Special
MB1302165490

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English on 12 February publishes a 20-page "special picture edition to commemorate the release of Nelson Mandela."

The edition includes black-and-white photographs of Mandela walking out of Victor Verster Prison with his wife, Winnie, and of Mandela standing in a room at the presidential home, Tuynhuys.

THE WEEKLY MAIL publishes "an edited version" of Mandela's 11 February Cape Town address on page 2, with numerous articles on violence and reaction in the wake of Mandela's speech filling the remaining pages.

A page 3 report by Peter auf der Heyde, headlined "Just a Quiet Day at the TV for Mbeki", says ANC [African National Congress] leader Govan Mbeki was unable to attend Mandela's release due to ill health and notes Mbeki's comments, including one in which "Mbeki agreed that the ANC may have been taken by surprise by the fast pace of recent developments."

Gavin Evans writes in a 2,500-word article, headlined "A Symbolic Moment That Can Change Our History", Mandela's release "has massive symbolic importance" for "to have him walk the streets is the most visible evidence so far that years of stagnant minority rule have given way to a situation of flux and dynamism." "It is also an event of direct political importance, because by releasing Mandela the government has unleashed a force that it can no longer control. Mandela's international stature, his local popularity, the force of his personality ensures that he will not be leashed again. If the government still believes it can control the reform process it has started, it is kidding itself." Evans warns "obstacles" to a settlement, including the Group Areas Act, the Land Act, the tricameral Parliament, the conscription system, and the Population Registration Act, "provide fertile ground for ongoing protest, perhaps on an escalating scale." "A related issue is that of an angry, but divided far right, which correctly sees that all it has fought for is on its way out of the window." "What can be expected is a resurgence of far right anger, and perhaps a desperately renewed sense of unity." Evans questions Mandela's role as "bridge-builder" and whether Mandela will be elected the next ANC leader, reminding "his current role may contain an element of mediation, but once the talks about talks begin he will be on the ANC side of the table. If Tambo is unavailable it will be hard to see Mandela as anything less than delegation leader."

A page 14 article by Ivor Powell, headlined "The Day The People Claimed Back Their Cities", describes 11 February as "the day of liberation" and "the day on which the cities of this country were reclaimed by the people who have been living in them for years." Powell details various crowd scenes, saying "there was no violence or aggression, just exuberance."

Cassandra Moodley addresses the unification of "fragmented extra-parliamentary groups" in a 1,500-word article, headlined "Only One Man Can Join The Fragments", on page 17 and cites Azanian People's Organization President Nkosi Molala, Cape Action League Chairperson Jean Pease, and Pan-Africanist Movement General Secretary Benny Alexander. "Many activists believe a united front of liberation organisations is crucial—and should take priority above the question of negotiations or talks about talks," writes Moodley. "Mandela has indicated he is willing to work with people who are not members of the African National Congress to forge as broad an alliance as possible. The response to this initiative has been ambivalent."

Moodley cites Molala: "It will best serve the interests of struggle if Mandela could assume a position that places him above his political home (the ANC). Only then will it be possible for him to become a unifying factor—he will become more accessible to organisations of different ideological persuasions, unlike the recently released (ANC) seven. And all organisations would then be able to interact freely with him in such a context."

Moodley cites Pease: "Mandela should use his status to bring together all organisations in a united front." "Mandela could bring about unity by calling for a forum where all progressive organisations could attend and thrash out certain issues." "CAL has problems with building one person up into a unifier."

Moodley cites Alexander: "There is no individual messiah in the land. A solution to the country's problems lies with the action of the toiling masses. The only meaningful role we see for Mandela and all revolutionaries is the fight for the return of the land." "He (Mandela) could play a unifying role provided he seeks to unify liberation forces under a programme of action aimed at totally liquidating the colonial settler regime. The object of a united front is to fight the enemy jointly. There is no need for a united front to compromise."

A page 17 article by Carmel Rickard reports on an interview with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in which Buthelezi cautions Mandela is "no magic wand" since the "situation was far more than simply a clash between the supporters of different organisations." "One of Buthelezi's greatest concerns was that Mandela might be 'captive' to the ANC now he's been released and unable to act as he believes best—particularly on the question of talks with Buthelezi." "Given the strained relations between Inkatha and the ANC, Buthelezi said it would have been understandable

if Mandela had not kept in touch with him. But he had done so, and had told visitors of the part he believed Buthelezi could play."

Finally, Ivor Powell writes in a page 18 article, headlined "No Easy Walk From Here": "As Nelson Mandela emerges from Victor Verster Prison into the fast lane of political reality, he is unlikely, even now, to find his walk to freedom an easy one. Though Mandela has been freed amidst unprecedented optimism—and to unprecedented goodwill both locally and internationally—the path which lies ahead is strewn with obstacles." Powell points out the ANC "house is far from being in order", "significant tensions still exist between the ANC leadership and certain of the trade unions", and "it is well known that some of the more militant elements both inside the country and within the hierarchies of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC's military wing] are approaching the prospects of negotiations with some reservations." "What was formerly the great strength of the liberation struggle, its breadth and inclusiveness, now threatens to lead to some of its major problems." Powell observes De Klerk's changes are turning the ANC "resistance movement" into a "political grouping. As the practicalities of politics come to be addressed, as places are taken around the negotiating tables, the cracks may start to show. It will fall to Mandela as the major figurehead of the ANC and its allies to resolve the tensions and to recement the alliances into a common programme of action."

Three Dead in KwaMashu 'Vigilante' Raids

MB1402055590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2153 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Pietermaritzburg Feb 13 SAPA—Violence has continued in Durban's townships, with at least three people reported dead in KwaMashu on Tuesday, one of them necklaced.

Youths in the area said they were attacked by vigilantes from Richmond Farm early in the morning and in the ensuing battle, a number of homes were torched.

On Monday night many "comrades" in J and K section slept in the bush, to keep watch for any attack, and had planned to do the same on Tuesday night.

Well over 1,000 refugees from the squatter areas adjoining J and K section have fled to neighboring Newlands East, where they are being housed in a church and a tent.

Durban civil defence officials are helping local residents provide the refugees with toilets, food and shelter. [passage omitted]

SADF Troops Sent to Natal

MB1402060090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2258 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Pietermaritzburg Feb 13 SAPA—In an effort to contain the escalating violence in Natal, where the death toll since Sunday [11 February] rose to at least 61 Tuesday, additional South African Defence Force [SADF] troops are to be sent into Natal and Kwazulu.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, discussed the political violence Tuesday.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok confirmed that Mr Vlok had asked General Malan for reinforcements to be sent to the troubled areas.

Residents from several of the badly-affected areas in Natal have repeatedly called for a strong SADF presence and they were "impartial".

Police have confirmed 39 deaths since Sunday, and in unrest reports issued Tuesday reported 8 deaths, including that of a policeman at Plessislaer, in the preceding 24 hours. [passage omitted]

Violence Termed 'Anti-Indian'

MB1402074690 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Both Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi have called for an end to the violence in Natal. Anti-Indian attacks are continuing in Durban townships.

Buthelezi says he is fearful of tragic consequences if the matter is not dealt with firmly, and speaking at a Soweto rally yesterday, Mandela said the new development should cease at once. The attacks began a fortnight ago. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Mass Democratic Movement has organized a rally in Uitenhage today. Organizers hope to discuss ways of ending violence in the area. [passage omitted]

14 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1402125590

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mandela's 'Great Stature' May Help End Natal Violence—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 February reads: "The extent of mass emotion unleashed by Mr. Mandela's release has surprised even his Mass Democratic Movement allies, who had problems with crowd control in Cape Town and Soweto. There have been some ugly incidents and, nationally, a general upsurge of violence. In Natal, racked by 'black-on-black' conflict for the last two years, the situation has degenerated to near-anarchy. Since

Sunday [17 February] at least 50 people have been murdered and hundreds of homes burnt. Previously much of the violence was attributed to Inkatha 'impis' [soldiers]. Now the boot seems to be on the other foot, with excited UDF [United Democratic Front] followers taking vengeance. An ugly new turn is a number of attacks on Indians and their property. It is a frightening and ominous situation, made more so by the apparent inability of the police or the leadership on either side to control it. The Natal situation has been cited as one of the reasons for prolonging the state of emergency, but one wonders how much that is helping. However, major responsibility lies with the leaders on both sides. They must impress on their followers that while rejoicing is in order, the brutal settling of old scores most certainly is not. Mr. Mandela has a heavy agenda, but perhaps his great stature might help find a solution where others have failed."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela's Shock at Violence 'Entirely Appropriate'—A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 February reads: "A welcome aspect of Nelson Mandela's speech in Soweto yesterday was his call for an end to 'mindless violence' and the harassment of innocent people 'in the name of the struggle.' It appears he has recognised that one of his first tasks as a free man is to help end the lawlessness round the country. Public concern that the ANC [African National Congress] cannot control its own followers is a threat not only to its standing but to the whole peace process. President de Klerk, in announcing Mandela's release, asked him to help create a climate in which the state of emergency could be lifted. Demands for this to happen, and for the withdrawal of troops from the townships, will come to nothing if there is continued death and destruction. The Natal carnage has reached unprecedented levels, and it is becoming increasingly evident that the UDF-Inkatha feuding will not stop until leaders of the stature of Mandela himself and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi join publicly in a peacemaking effort. But it is not only the Natal fighting that is jeopardising peace. While the ANC cannot be held responsible for looting of shops, hijacking of buses and cars, and attacks on innocent people, it can certainly dispel the belief among some 'comrades' that anything goes in the cause of liberty. Mandela's expressions of shock at the high crime rate, and his emphasis on the need for disciplined behaviour, were entirely appropriate."

ANC's 'All Or Nothing' Attitude Increases NP Risks—"Risk management is how National Party [NP] politicians refer to their calculated political gamble. They are challenging the nation to embark on an uncertain future in search of the peace and security apartheid could not bring," observes Michael Acott in a second BUSINESS DAY editorial on the same page. Although "the ANC has yet to take any risks", Acott writes, "it is the NP which has so far taken the risks, confessing openly to having changed course and relieved at shedding 'the albatross of

fear'. Freedom for Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the SA [South Africa] Communist Party, startling as they were for NP supporters and infuriating for the far right, are only a start." "The NP is no longer clinging to power; it sees itself as managing the transition from the SA it has tried unsuccessfully to fashion to a transformed SA in which it holds, at best, some sort of minority power-sharing position." Acott reiterates "the ANC has yet to accept its share of the political risk in seeking reconciliation. The longer the ANC adopts an all or nothing attitude, the greater the risk for the NP and the more difficulty it will have managing it. More than the NP's future is at stake."

SOWETAN

Salute Mandela for Addressing Violence—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 February reads: "We greet sadness the violence that continues in various parts of Natal. Violence feeds on violence and it is not surprising that other parts of the country are infected by this terrible virus. In his speech to the nation yesterday, Nelson Mandela touched on this violence in Natal, as well as on crime in urban areas like Soweto. In almost all his speeches, Mandela has made special reference to violence and crime. He has called on the contending parties in Natal to get the peace initiatives back on track. In Natal, Mangosuthu Buthelezi expressed dismay at attempts to incite friction between the Zulus and Indian people. We add the weight of our newspaper behind such appeals for sanity. Mandela should also be saluted for urging children to get back to the classroom. We are acutely aware of the inferiority of black education, but we urge our children to use every chance to get information to equip themselves to deal with a very hostile environment. The danger in allowing crime and violence to go on without protest or serious attempts to stop it, is that these ills become common and lead to a disrespect for the law. Not only that, violence encourages some of the baser feelings to surface in communities. We are as upset about the violence and crime that is linked to belief in witchcraft in parts of the Northern Transvaal. These social problems are caused by oppression and deprivation. People living under such conditions become vulnerable to some of the worst features of human beings. This is illustrated vividly in Natal."

THE CITIZEN

Government Must Take Caution in Playing 'Trump Cards'—"There are people who think the government will be able to talk Mr. Nelson Mandela into moderating his stand. They won't," claims a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 February. "There is also unwarranted hope that the world community will force the ANC and Mr. Mandela to reach an accommodation with the Whites. It will do nothing of the kind. The United States, the Commonwealth and countries that do not know the first thing about democracy want one man, one vote majority rule in South Africa. This is what the ANC wants, too." "Mr. Mandela

himself has acknowledged that White fears must be allayed, but so must the fears of Blacks. With Mr. Mandela released, the ANC, South African Communist Party and Pan-Africanist Congress unbanned, and restrictions on a large number of organisations lifted, the ANC and its supporters are proclaiming victory as if a little further push will bring about the collapse of the present set-up. Their euphoria is as much misplaced as that of the Whites." "The government must act with great care in case it plays its trump cards too soon. In any case, it might be a time to pause, since the government has done so much so fast that the people of this country simply haven't been able to assimilate it all and unease and insecurity grow by the day. It is absolutely essential for the government to take the majority of people with it on the dangerous road that has to be traversed."

CAPE TIMES

'Hard Lessons' To Learn on Mandela Release Violence—

"It is tragic that a combination of criminal thuggery, youthful hooliganism, frustrated high spirits and organisational breakdowns triggered a series of violent incidents yesterday which marred what was a proud and historic moment for South Africa," believes a page 10 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 12 February. "Yet the ugliness of those events should not be allowed to overshadow the hugely positive significance of the day when Mr. Mandela finally walked out of the prison gates and back into public life after 27 long years. Weighed against the electrifying climate of these historic times, what happened in Cape Town yesterday is a sad but far from fatal blot on the record. There are hard lessons to be learnt from it, though." "It is a time both of great promise and great danger, and the authorities have been wise to take steps which will allow them to counter

potential outbreaks of lawlessness." "Mr. Mandela's first public address yesterday was dignified and impressive but not exceptional in content. Much will rest on what he says in the next few days and weeks. Freedom, justice, equality are ideas whose time has come in South Africa. Both Mr. Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk have staked claims as men of the moment with pivotal roles in bringing these ideas to fruition."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER

Rehoboth Residents Stage 'Pathetic Little Coup'—A page 10 editorial in Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English on 10 February, headlined "Pathetic Little Coup Not Worth Much Anxiety", reads: "The pathetic little act of secession which occurred at Rehoboth earlier in the week does not warrant anger or harsh action. It is a feeble little storm in a tea-cup, bound to pass without grievous harm caused to any party. The fierce sense of independence the Baster people have always been known for has never caused them to commit an act that constitutes a serious violation of law and order. One only has to think back to 1962 when the tolling of the bells in that town heralded the start of the 'war' to protect Dr. Kenneth Abrahams from being apprehended by the police. The Basters of the Rehoboth Gebiet should have no fears about the future. It is evident that no radical incursion will be made into traditional settlements. There is no spectre on the horizon of people being uprooted and resettled. Although a redistribution of land is a certainty, this will entail the phasing in of making properties available to people other than white in the course of normal business transactions funded by parastatal institutions such as the Land Bank. What happened at Rehoboth barely warrants publicity. It will peter out and die a natural death."

Angola

UNITA Communique Claims Dam Destruction

LD1402013490 Lisbon Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0000 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the total Independence of Angola] has issued a communique in Lisbon claiming to have captured the locality of (Ngove) in Huambo province, and destroyed the Cunene dam. It also accuses the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] of dropping toxic bombs on Likuva and Mavinga.

Lesotho

Forces Kill 3 BCP Insurgents in 12 Feb Clash

MB1402082490 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] The Lesotho security forces killed three insurgents and lost one member during an engagement with insurgents claiming to be members of the Basotholand Congress Party, the BCP, at Thaba Ntso, popularly known as (Ongelok's Nek) in the district of Quthing yesterday morning.

According to Brigadier Makala Lerotholi, the commander of the Lesotho Armed Forces, the Lesotho forces went to a cattle post after they were tipped off, and found four insurgents who were said to be staying with herd-boys.

The insurgents, who were wearing clothes in the BCP's colors, had told the herdboys that they had come to defend their livestock because they had heard that it would be confiscated. The insurgents are also reported to have inquired from the herdboys where the police post was.

After the Lesotho forces were alerted, there was a confrontation which resulted in the killing of three insurgents, while one managed to escape into the Transkei. The Lesotho Armed Forces lost one member, while they seized a cache of arms and ammunition which include a loaded AK-47 magazine and [words indistinct].

When asked about the identity of the insurgents, Brigadier Lerotholi said that thorough investigations are still going on. He added that the bodies of the insurgents will be transported to Maseru so that they public may identify them. He said the incident appears to be similar to those which had occurred in the districts of Mohale's Hoek and Quthing in the past.

Namibia

Spokesman: UNTAG Withdrawal Plan 'Finalized'

MB1302194690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1051 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By Pierre du Plessis]

[Text] Windhoek Feb 13 SAPA—The plan for UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] withdrawal from Namibia has been finalised, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek on Tuesday [13 February].

The Transitional Assistance Group's mandate ends at independence on March 21.

Mr Eckhard said all district and regional offices would be closed to the public from Independence Day. Civilian staff will be withdrawn from Namibia by March 30, except for a small administrative unit which will dispose of property and wind up details.

UNTAG police monitors will be reduced by one-third by late February or early March, while the remaining two-thirds will leave Namibia between March 26 and April 7, Mr Eckhard said.

Of the military component, two-thirds of the 300 military observers have already left, and the remaining third will leave by March 30.

The approximately 4,000 infantry troops will start withdrawing immediately after independence and are expected to all have departed by April 8.

UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and military commander Gen Dewar Prem Chand will leave together in the week after independence. Mr Eckhard also announced that all ballots from the November election are to be destroyed at SWAWK [South-West Africa Water and Electricity Supply Commission] in Windhoek on Wednesday.

An exact time will be set on Tuesday afternoon.

UN police monitors reported continued calm and quiet throughout the territory, with only minor complaints, he said.

This included the theft of food intended for returnees from the Lutheran mission at Ogongo in the northern region. SWA Police were holding a suspect, Mr Eckhard added.

He said it was safe to assume the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be in Namibia for independence—he is scheduled to swear in the newly-elected president—but it was too early to say whether he would meet ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, who is also to be invited to the celebrations.

Togo

Eyadema Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 13 Feb*AB1302160290 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] We open this news bulletin with a decree. By virtue of a decree signed this day by the president of the Republic, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the government of the Republic of Togo is composed as follows:

President of the Republic and Minister of National Defense:	Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of Plan and Mines:	Barry Moussa Barque
Minister delegate at the Presidency:	Gbenyon Amegboh
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training:	Koffi Edoh
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seal:	Bitoktipou Yagninim
Minister of National Education and Scientific Research:	Tchaa-Kozah Tchelim
Minister of Interior & Security:	Gen Yao Mawuliklimi Ameyi
Minister of Rural Development:	Koudjolou Dogoh
Minister of Public Health:	Aissa Agbetrah
Minister of Industries and State Corporations:	Koffi Gbodzidi Djondo
Minister of Information:	Kwaovi Benyil Johnson
Minister of Finance and Economy:	Komla Alipui
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:	Yaovi Adodo
Minister of Social and Women's Affairs:	Mrs Ahlokoba Aissa
Minister of Environment and Tourism:	Yao Komlavi
Minister of Youth, Sports, and Culture:	Messan Agbeyome Kodjo
Minister of Commerce and Transport:	(Komlavi Koute)

Minister of Labor and Civil Service:	(Awoukou Ferch)
Minister of Equipment, Posts, and Telecommunications:	Souleymane Gado

President Eyadema Greets Mandela on Release*AB1302103990 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 11 Feb 90*

[Message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to Nelson Mandela on his release]

[Text] My dear brother, the Togolese people followed live and with great emotion, coupled with intense joy, your liberation after more than 27 years of captivity. The hard struggle you are waging, with courage and tenacity, for the liberation of your people has just been crowned with success. Your liberation is not only a political victory for your great party, the ANC [African National Congress] but also the triumph of justice, reason, and desire of your people to put an end to racial segregation and white minority domination. Finally, your liberation is the crowning of the support and solidarity of the international community for the just cause for which you devoted your life.

At this moment that you are resuming your typical fight on the South African political scene, I, on behalf of the Togolese people, my government, and on my own behalf, would like to extend to you our heartiest and warmest congratulations for the political courage, determination, and sense of sacrifices that motivated your struggle and guided you during the long and painful period of detention and peaceful resistance to the detriment of your life. We express the hope that the new era that is opening up to your people and to the various components of the South African community, will mark the end of apartheid and lead South Africa on to the path of justice, dialogue, and tolerance so that all South Africans, without any distinction, may live hand in hand and contribute to build a free, united, and peaceful multiracial nation. We wish you good health and success in your noble and exalting mission. Dear brother please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] General Gnassingbe Eyadema

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DATE FILMED

15 Feb. 1990

